CHERRIES-HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO PLANT AND TO PRUNE

with soil for protection.

Planting the Trees.

tions of the individual grower. For

most sour varieties 20 by 20 feet is

Occasionally a grower is found who is

convinced that 22 or even 25 feet apart

for the strong growing varieties like the Montmorency, Some of the smaller

fer from 28 to 32 feet each way in the

conviction that in the end the greater

amount of space is more satisfactory.

roots should be trimmed off and long,

slender roots, if they occur, cut off to

Undue exposure of the roots during

the period that elapses between the trimming and the planting of the

No Suburban Horse Is Quite Complete an inch or more. Still another method is where the height of the different is where th Without Cherry Trees—If in Doubt Ask Any of the Children Without Cherry Trees—If in Doubt ask Any of the Children Without Cherry Trees—If in Doubt ask Any of the Children Without Cherry Trees—If in Doubt ask Any of the Children Strades overlaps, as 4 to 5 feet, 4½ to 5 feet, 4½ to 5 feet, 4½ to 5 feet, 5 to 7 feet, these terms being 1 fing to a serious extent. If it is necessary to leave trees heeled in over winter the should be placed in a nearly 1 for they should be placed in a nearly 1 feet, 5 to 7 feet, these terms being 1 fing to a serious extent. If it is necessary to leave trees heeled in over winter 1 feet, 5 to 7 feet, these terms being 1 fing to a serious extent. If it is necessary to leave trees heeled in over winter 1 feet, 5 to 7 feet, these terms being 1 fing to a serious extent. If it is necessary to leave trees heeled in over winter 1 feet, 5 to 7 feet, these terms being 1 fing to a serious extent. If it is necessary to leave trees heeled in over winter 1 feet, 5 to 7 feet, these terms being 1 fing to a serious extent. If it is necessary to leave trees heeled in over winter 1 feet, 5 to 7 feet, these terms being 1 fing to a serious extent. If it is necessary to leave trees heeled in over winter 1 feet, 5 to 7 feet, these terms being 1 fing to a serious extent. If it is necessary to leave trees heeled in over winter 1 fing to a serious extent. If it is necessary to leave trees heeled in over winter 1 fing to a serious extent. If it is necessary to leave trees heeled in over winter 1 fing to a serious extent. If it is necessary to leave trees heeled in over winter 1 fing to a serious extent. If it is necessary to leave trees heeled in over winter 1 fing to a serious extent. If it is necessary to leave trees heeled in over winter 1 fing to a serious extent. If it is necessary to leave trees heeled in over winter 1 fing to a serious extent. If it is necessary to leave trees heeled in over winter 1 fing to a serious extent. If it is necessary to leave trees heeled in over winter 1 fing to a serio

Although in at least two States, can be sufficiently and Ohio, there are more varieties; therefore sites that are subject to spring frosts during the usual blossoming period should be avoided. Pennsylvania and Ohio, there are more than 1,000,000 cherry trees and nearly as many in several other States, the commercial interests are relatively small compared with several other

long and hot, as a rule, for cherries the expense of quality. to do well, and they do their best at the higher altitudes.

In their endurance of low temperatures sour cherries compare favorably with apples. Sweet cherries are less hardy than sour sorts. Their endur-ance of cold corresponds more nearly to that of the peach.

Cherries are sensitive to a poorly drained soil. Clay soils, extremely retentive of moisture, give the poorest results, and the lighter, better drained odis the best. Soils that dry out excessively are also unsatisfactory. Moderately productive soils give better results than those which represent either extreme in fertility. Cherries blosso omparatively early, the sweet. sorts



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It does not pay to purchase poor trees of any kind. Real economy confruits in which the number of trees sists in paying reasonable prices for high grade trees. A few good trees In the South the summers are too are better than more purchased at Ip the past, two-year-old trees have

been planted, as a rule, by cherry growers, but there is evidently a growing preference for trees that have made only one season's growth in the nursery. Good sized one-year-old trees usually give satisfaction. They are light to handle, transportation charges are less than for the heavier trees, the root systems are but little reduced in digging from the nursery. they start into growth readily, the ops can be formed largely in accordince with the grower's own ideals rather than by the nurseryman, and the cost is usually a little less than for older trees of corresponding grades.

The different grades are commonly lesignated by the height of the trees, as 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, 5 to 6 feet, &c. The size of the trunk, or callper, is ometimes considered and designated follows: Five-eighths to threeourths, 4 to 5 feet; three-fourths up. to 7 feet, &c. Here the fractions tenote in parts of an inch the diamster of the trunk just above the point of union of stock and bud, and the whole numbers indicate the height of he trees. In the last form, "threefourths up" means trees having s





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trees and we will mail you one, free

The trees should be unpacked immediately after delivery and every possible precaution taken to prevent Garden Full Vegetables for \$1.00 the roots from becoming dry. This rule should always be observed when planting trees. Unless the number of trees is so limited that immediate planting is possible and the time for doing it is at hand, they should be heeled in. For this purpose a thoroughly well drained place where the soil is mellow and deep is required. A trench sufficiently wide and deep to receive the roots is made, and the trees are placed in it in the manner shown in figure 3. In covering, the soil should be worked among the roots

rigure 1-Sour cherry trees:

goes in the 5 to 7 foot grade; other-

wise it may be put in the 414 to 6 foot or medium grade.

The Season for Planting

trying, spring planting is advisable. The buds of cherry trees swell and

start into growth very early in the

spring. If they start to any consider-

able extent before the trees are plant-

ed a high percentage of failure is

likely to occur. Therefore particular pains should be taken to hold the trees

in a perfectly dormant condition until

they are set out, very early planting nsually being the wisest plan.

Handling Trees When Received.

Where the winters are severe and

one and two year old.

the caliper is not stated. Thus, a tree

6 feet high, if it has sufficient caliper

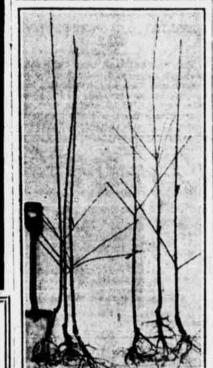


Figure 2-Sweet cherries: one and two year old.

trees are to be heeled in they are usually placed in closely adjacent rows. Trees tied in bundles when received

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been retained to form the permanent head; the central stem of the tree has been removed, and the limbs which thus form the framework of the top trunk below the branches can be covhave been headed back. This tree was neaded about 3 feet high. This is too high to suit many growers, though t probably represents an average two-Cherry trees are planted at various year-old tree of large-sized grade handled by most nurseries. In plantdistances apart, depending upon the soil, the varietal characteristics of the

> than 18 to 24 inches in height. Figure 7 represents a sweet cherry tree during its first season's growth It was two years old when planted and the top was formed for an open

ing one-year-old cherry trees growers

in many cases head them at not more

Figure 8 shows a sour charry tree formed with a central leader when growing sorts, such as the English Morello, are sometimes planted 16 or planted in its first season's growth. The central branch or axis of the 18 feet apart each way with good ree was not removed, as in the case the tree in figure 6. The top otherwise is formed much the same as it minimum distance advisable for sweet cherries, while not a few growers pretral leader should be removed at the topmost branch it would make a fairly deal tree of the open centre type with the framework consisting of six In preparing a tree for planting all mutilated or injured portions of the main branches.

Cherry growers find that it pays to feed their trees fairly liberally. Many use commercial fertilizers in considerable quantities, but of various kinds and in different amounts, depending if they are applied economically, upon experience that has indicated what foods are tacking in their soils.

trees will injure them. This danger can be eliminated largely by puddling the roots as soon as trimmed. This As a rule growers who have used manure systematically in their consists in dipping them in a puddle cherry orchards value it highly. Some

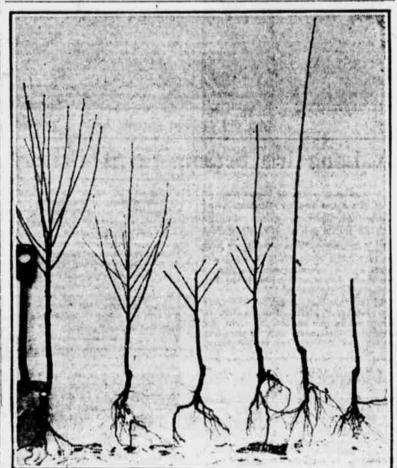


Figure 5-Cherry trees of the grades illustrated in figures 1 and 2, showing the methods of shaping the tops used when planted: A, a two-year-old large Montmorency, unpruned; B, a one-year-old large Montmorency, unpruned; C, same as B, pruned to be grown with an open centre; D, a one-year-old large Montmorency, pruned to be grown with a central leader; E, a one-year-old Schmidt, unpruned; F, same as E, headed back ready for planting.

of clay. The puddle should be of such apply it in large quantities, even buyconsistency that a thin layer of mud ing it in car lots at more or less dis-will adhere to the roots when dipped tant points. into it. This will afford considerable protection, though even with this treatment the exposure of the roots treatment the exposure of the roots. While cherry trees may require less to sun and wind should be reduced pruning than some other fruits, the ill to a minimum. If only a few trees are venient to protect them by keeping apparent in numerous cases. the roots covered with wet gunnysacks or some other coarse fabric.

In filling the hole after a tree been put into position and properly aligned only finely pulverized soil should be used. In this part of operation much care should be taken to work the soil in closely about the roots. This may be done to some extent with the fingers. Moving the tree up and down slightly as the hole is being filled will help to settle the soil among the roots. As the filling progresses the roll should be firmly tamped about the roots and when completed the hole should be filled even with the surface.

Pruning at the Time of Planting. Wide differences exist in the manner of pruning and forming the tops of the trees at planting time, though they may be grouped into two general methods: (1) Forming the top with thee to free or six main framework branches of equal importance and (2) forming the top with a central leader and with several secondary branches

which radiate from it. The method most widely used is where the top is formed of several main frame or scaffold branches. This method properly followed produces a tree with an "open centre." The manner of shaping trees when they are planted in accordance with these two methods or ideals is shown in figure 5. The open centre method of shaping a tree at the time it is planted is

it could be harvested at a single pick

The pruning which a tree receives when planted and during the first two or three years thereafter has much to do with its future. Mistakes in forming the head or the results of neglect during the early years of its life are practically irreparable. On the other



Figure 7-A sweet cherry tree of the Schmidt variety, shaped with a view to its being pruned subsequently as an open centre tree.

hand, if well formed and properly pruned during its first years the foundation for a good tree is established subsequent errors in pruning, if they occur, may admit of correction without serious permanent harm to the

Figure 6 shows a sour cherry tree shaped when planted to be grown as ar open centre tree. During the first season after planting two or three secondary branches usually develop from each of the limbs that comprise the framework of the tree. In pruning, the predominating idea should be the development of a strong, stocky tree, with a well balanced symmetrical head which shall be sufficiently open to admit air and sunlight to every branch. Thus pruned the development along the branches of a goodly number of strong thrifty fruit spurs as the tree attains bearing age is favored

Following the first season's growth after planting, some thinning out of the branches that developed during that season will usually be required. Two secondary branches are enough,



Figure 8-A sour cherry tree shaped as a central leader tree. The principal difference between this tree and the one shown in foure 6 is the passence of the central axis of the tree, which extends above the side branches.

branch, unless others are needed to help make the tree symmetrical. Some heading back of the growth made that season is also advised. Heading back the annual growth to some extent during the first two or three years after



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the trees are planted will result in a A garden full of vegetables, eighteen more stocky tree and one better formed different packets of seed, are offered for supporting heavy crops of fruit in postpaid east of the Mississippi River later years than where the limbs are for \$1 by Stumpp & Walter Comnot headed back. The amount of head-ing back should depend upon the growth made the previous year. Where it is strong, cut back the limbs one-half or two-thirds of their length. Comparatively little cutting back

though this time varies with the variety, location and treatment. Most sweet varieties begin to bear by the time they are six to eight years old. Up to this time they should e managed so the limbs will become strong and stocky, and the tops should be kept sufficiently open to admit light

however, is required after the trees

reach the age of three or four years,

which is about the age at which most

sour varieties come into bearing,

and sunshine to every part of the tree Possibilities With Cherries.

Where one can locate, or is tocated, a good cherry growing section and within easy reach of a town not well supplied with cherries, it seems probable that an orchard of this fruit may be planted with reasonable prospects of profitable returns.

In fact, some orchards known to the writer, which are located in regions even where there are no large towns, are proving very satisfactory. These are regions in which little attention is being given to fruit growing, yet where there are possibilities in this direction. Enterprising farmers who have planted orchards, including other fruits as well as cherries, find a ready sale at good prices for their entire product among the people in the surrounding communities, who come to the orchards for their supplies, thus greatly simplifying the marketing problems so far as the growers are

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Figure 6-A two-year-old sour cherry tree soon after it was planted. The top has been shaped with a view to following the open centre method of pruning.

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